REGISTERED No. 76—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,492.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY 22	Leave Tuticorin	2
„ Ratnagherry 23	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla 24	„ Galle	4
„ Goa 24	„ Nerapatam	7
„ Carwar 24	„ Pondicherry	8
„ Mangalore 25	„ Madras	10
„ Cannanore 26	„ Coconada	12
„ Tellicherry 26	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Calicut 27	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore 27	„ Copaulpore	14
„ Cochin 28	„ False Point	15
Arrive CALCUTTA 7	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

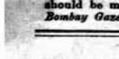
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N.-Ighercry districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE 1,328 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 14	Leave BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee 18	Arrive Fao	5
„ Guadur 19	„ Bushire	6
„ Muscat 21	„ Bahrein	7
„ Bunder Abbas 23	„ Linga	12
„ Linga 25	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire 27	„ Muscat	16
„ Kuweit 27	„ Guadur	18
„ Fao ..... March 1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH 2	„ BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connect on with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Rickards, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT THE 15TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on D ck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 13TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers, and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

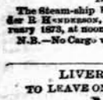
Bombay, 15th January 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

TO LEAVE 15TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY.

CALLING AT MALTA.



THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, class to 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£50
„ Suez	£30
„ Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,500 Tons, 250 H.P. (n m.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

TO LIVERPOOL.....about Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URSINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	22	9	Including Wines.
Alexandria	39	25	9–10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles—transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14–10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ATHELSTANE, arrived from Liverpool are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

KING & Co.,

Agents for S.S. Athelstane.

7th February 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th February, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,963 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain R. J. Dundas, will leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, 3,128 Tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. William Soames R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND FOR VENICE.

THE ss. WHITBURN, 797 Tons net, due shortly, will be despatched as above, should sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 1st March—"EUROPEAN," 2,609 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Asbam, Commander.

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

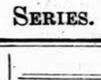
Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5	0	
Second Class	„ 3	8	
Third Class	„ 1	8	
Horses	„ 4	0	
Carriages	„ 4	0	

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 „	600 „	on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,648 „	600 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,963 „	600 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and risk of Dhuramsey Narronjee and Nensey Toolsey:—

B W —No. 1366 88—5 Cases Cotton Sarries.

On account of Taherbhoy Ebrahjee.

A.A.—No. 1-5—3 Bales Printing Paper.

On account of Moorarjee Hur Y.

H C & C.—No. 27—1 Case White Ground Prints.

On account of Rahimbhoy Memonjee.

H C & C.—No. 2713-22—10 Cases Ultramarine.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40 Meadow Street.

2 Cases Chintz, Sarries, Scarfs, Gilt Frames, 80 pair Looking Glasses of different size, Italian Wines, red Gold and Silver Thread, 5 Cases T. Red Cambric, 25 Bal s Packing Papers from 40 to 80 lbs. Resm, Silk Umbrellas, Eau-de-Cologne, to close an account: 100 Boxes Thomas' Champagne Cognac, 50 Boxes Vermouth, 60 Boxes St. Estephe Claret, 75 Bags Captain's Biscuits.

On account of whom it may concern.

100 Boxes each 25 packets Table Candles.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHOY BYRAMJEE LANE, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 17th day of February 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee and with the consent of the Mortgagee and in Re Dadabhoy Hormusjee Wadeas, an Insolvent, the following valuable Landed property, viz.,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house of two compartments, or divisions hereditamen's and premis s standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Nanabhoy Byramjee Lane, inside the Fort in the Island of Bombay, on the Fort Division, and containing by admeasurement 132 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed under No. 11, and standing in the books of the Collector of Quit-rent Ground Rent under No. 16, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On the east by the Public Passage, on the west by the said sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Ruttonbai, daughter of Cawasjee, and on the south partly by the passage and house of Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghesota, and partly by the passage and house of Edulje Bomanjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale app ly to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY,
38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of August 1868, the following property will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the premises by Messrs. HEERALALL and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February instant, at 4 P.M., by order of the heirs of Bapshoba Shricrushnajee, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Candawadee, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar fronting on the south side of Candawadee Lane, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenant known by the name of Gowroba Ramchundrajee, containing by admeasurement 440 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61 and at present assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 118, and bounded as follows:—i. e. on the east by the property of Canjee Khetsey, on the west by the house of Hurichandra Balcrishnajee, and the property of Baboo Ramjee, on the south by the property of Baboo Ramjee, and on the north by the Kandawady Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Sh mao Pandoorang, Solicitor for the Vendors at his Office, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of February 1873.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. WILLIAM THORBURN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 7th February 1873.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned by mutual consent have THIS DAY DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP. The Business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. JOHN W. SCOTT as formerly in his own name.

JOHN W. SCOTT.
J. LINZEY WILLCOX.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st February 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND DEALERS IN HIDES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE Undersigned will be happy to act as AGENTS in this Station, or CONTRACT to SUPPLY *any quantity and quality* of TANNED SKINS and LEATHER, SALTED BUFFALO HIDES, GOAT and SHEEP SKINS, HORNS, TALLOW, RUBBOIL BARK, and OTHER PRODUCE, &c., at the *actual Market Prices*, 2½ per cent. Commission charged on small Consignments.

The ruling "Market Price" forwarded on application.

J. PURCELL & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS AND DEALERS, CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE, a GREY ARAB, sound and very handsome, rising 8 years, 14-2 high; a perfect HACK; has been ridden by a LADY, and goes in Harness: is sold on account of his Owner being out of health. Price Rs. 500. Apply to R., at the Office of this Journal.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.

DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHAM LODGE and HANDHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaars, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.

The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be found very moderate. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.

Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.

Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.

No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.

DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS, REVISION OF FARES, &c.

On and from MONDAY next, the 17th instant, the following ALTERATIONS in the RUNNING of the PASSENGER TRAINS will take effect:

The present Down South-East Mail Train from Bombay at 11-0 A.M. will be discontinued, and instead, the 2-30 P.M. Train for Poona will be worked as the Mail train, and will run through to Raichore, arriving there at 12-15 P.M. on the following day.

The present Down Mixed Train leaving Bombay at 6-20 A.M. for Poona will be discontinued, and in lieu of it an accelerated Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 9-30 A.M., reaching Poona at 6-0 P.M.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-5 noon, instead of at 9-20 A.M. as at present; it will reach Poona at 4-50 A.M. and Bombay at 12-15 noon on the following day, as at present.

The present Up Passenger Train from Poona at 12-0 noon and the Up Mixed from Poona at 5-45 A.M., will be discontinued, and instead of them an accelerated Mixed train will leave Poona at 1-0 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 6-30 P.M.

The Train at present leaving Bhosawul at 12-10 A.M. for Nagpore, will start at 11-50 P.M., reaching Nagpore at 1-30 P.M. on the following day.

The Up Train from Nagpore at 10-0 A.M. will start at 8-30 A.M., reaching Bhosawul at 10-0 P.M., as at present.

The Mixed Trains leaving Bhosawul at 6-15 A.M. for Nagpore, and leaving Nagpore at 5-15 A.M. for Bhosawul, will be discontinued.

A Mixed Train will run from Bhosawul at 6-20 A.M. to Budnairs, arriving there at 5-45 P.M., and a Mixed Train will leave Budnaira at 8-0 A.M., reaching Bhosawul at 6-55 P.M.

The Local Train leaving Bombay at 9-30 A.M. for Coorla, and leaving Coorla at 10-25 A.M. for Bombay, will be discontinued.

So much of the Passenger Fares between Bombay and Dadur, Mahim, Bandora, and intermediate Stations, have been revised.

Third Class Periodical Tickets are also now issued between those Stations.

The Ferry arrangements between Kistna and Chicksagore are, for the present, discontinued, and Passengers are conveyed through to and from Raichore without change of carriage.

The Break near Veerapore on the Madras Railway has also been removed, and through booking to and from Bellary is therefore resumed.

For further particulars as to Train Alterations see the Company's Time-Bill of the 17th instant, exhibited at the Stations; and any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Brands of Bordeaux Wines have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

Clarets.

	Cash	Credit.	
PETIT MEDOC	Qts. 11	0	12 8
MEDOC	„ 14	8	16 0
Do.	Pts 9	0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN	Qts. 20	0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	„ 25	0	28 0
Do.	Pts 14	0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Qts 30	0	34 0
Do. do.	Pts 16	0	18 0

Burgundies.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	Qts. 16	0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	„ 21	8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	„ 16	0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts. 9	0	11 0
POMMARD; full bodied	Qts. 18	0	20 0
POMMARD, Superior	„ 22	8	25 0
MACON, Superior	„ 20	0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts. 12	0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, Rich	Qts. 27	0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts. 15	0	17 0

Sauternes.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	Qts. 20	0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	„ 22	8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	„ 30	0	34 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES,
Of Superior Qualities.

CLARET,
Quarts and Pints.

BURGUNDIES.

GERMAN WINES,
Quarts and Pints.

CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts and Pints.

BRANDIES.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY TAKING LARGE QUANTITIES.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,
Quarts Rs. 5-12 per doz., in Cases of 4 dozen.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S OILMANSTORES

AT REDUCED PRICES; APPLY FOR PRICE LIST.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,

AT WHOLESALE RATES.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE; whole Cheeses of about 28 lbs. ..... Per lb. As. 13

BACON IN CANVAS, Wholesides of about 27 lbs. „ „ 13

HAMS IN CANVAS ..... „ „ 15

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE BELLS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1873.

MR. & MRS. BENNEF,

KINDLY SUPPORTED BY GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

Production for the 2nd time in India of the Great Sensation Play

THE BELLS,

OR THE

POLISH JEW,

As played at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London, for 151 Consecutive Nights.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,

AND

THRILLING SENSATION SCENES.

The Performance to conclude with the S...

GOOD FOR NO...

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs...

GRANT R...

FOR FAM...

THE PARSEE ELPH... C...

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESD...

THE SUCCES...

CAMARALZAMA... ...URA,

Which will not be re... RESERVED.

Season Ticket Holders wish... ve Seats for their Families next to their own, are r... to communicate with Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE N...

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Messs Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

VOLNAY.

A DELICIOUS AFTER-DINNER BURGUNDY. Rs. 21-0 per dozen quarts and Rs. 11-8 per dozen pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay, 31st January 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS.

THE first shipment of the NEW SEASON'S BEER is shortly expected. Orders are now being registered for execution immediately on arrival.

The experience gained by us during upwards of half a century in the selection of Beer for India, and in the careful treatment of it when here, has obtained for our importations a deservedly high reputation.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

PAYNE AND Co.'s TRADE MARK BRANDY, Rs. 24 per doz., Cash.

WE have just received a fresh parcel of this PURE PALE COGNAC, and are now in a position to execute orders for the same.

The increasing demand for this Brandy has induced us to make larger monthly shipments to this market.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„	„	20 „
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	„	„	29 „
J. Sandbach & Son's	„	„	24 „
Wazehope, Moodie, & Hope's	„	„	24 „
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	„	„	20 „
Do. old pale dry	„	„	28 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.		21 „
Do.	Qts.	„	42 „
Do. Magnums	„	„	82 „
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	„	20 „
Sandback and Son's	„	„	20 „
Do. Do.	Pts.	„	11 „
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts.	„	24 „
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers	Pts	2	16 „
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	Qts.	„	13 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

	Cash.	
CHABLIS, No. 1, in Quarts only	Rs. 16	0 per doz.
CHABLIS, No. 2, in Pints only	27	0 per case of 2 doz. pints.

This is a nice light Wine, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

BUCELLAS, a delicate and light Wine, the produce of the Vineyards near Lisbon ..... Rs. 22 8 per doz.

SAUTERNES, No. 1, a most refreshing Wine 18 0

STEINWEIN, in original Bottles ..... 24 0 „

This is much appreciated, and will be found a nice, pungent, and dry flavoured Wine, and very suitable for this climate.

LIGHT HOCK, a light but perfectly sound Wine, very cheap ..... 15 0 „

In Pints also Rs. 3 per case of 2 doz. extra.

VIN ORDINAIRE CLARET.—This is a light Claret. The demand for it is greatly increasing, its low price and good qualities give much satisfaction. 10 0 „

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

JUST TO HAND,

VERY FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Rs. 20 per dozen, Cash.

A FURTHER PARCEL OF

GENUINE OLD IRISH WHISKEY

WILL BE LANDED IN A FEW DAYS.

Rs. 24 per dozen, Cash.

HOLLANDS GIN.

Our own Bottling, and very far superior to large quantities of the so-called Geneva shipped to this market.

Rs. 18 per dozen, Quarts.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Rs. 20 per dozen.

This pure spirit is unsurpassed.

ABSINTHE.

We have just received a trial shipment of this favourite Continental Spirits. It has been highly approved of by those of our constituents who have tried it.

Rs. 30 per dozen Litres.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Launches for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £293

23 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £220

30 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £365

37 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £336 to £500

45 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866

50 feet long... &c. &c.

Launches 25 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 2 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The dimensions of a steamer

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat for shares and Government Paper.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs. ch.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
101,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	727½ to 730
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	23½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
27,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	109
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9 2	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consols.
.....	£20	10 9 1 2	do.	dated Stock 222
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares 126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto .....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,125
.....	£15	19 6 5	do.	Do. New Shares 225

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market has been very quiet, without, however, any quotable change in rates. As the up-country demand continues very unsatisfactory, the dealers are quite unwilling to buy without a further decline in prices. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40	inch	39	yards	7	lbs.	Rs.	4	12	0	to Rs. 4 12 6
,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	8½	,,	,,	5	10	0 to ,, 5 11 0
,,	,,	45	,,	39	,,	8	,,	,,	5	12	0 to ,, 5 13 0
,,Mad'gollams	39	,,	24	,,	3	,,	,,	2	2	9	to ,, 2 3 0

The undermentioned sales are reported yesterday :—

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds. 8½ lbs.	Rs. 5 10 0
300	,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,,	,, 4 3 6
1,400	,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,,	,, 4 12 0
500	,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,,	,, 5 10 0
120	,,	White Ground Prints	33	,, 26 ,,	,, 4 14 0

COTTON.

The market dull, but a good demand rules at lower figures. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	.....	at Rs.	232 to Rs. 233
,, Akote	,, ...	at ,,	238 to ,, 239
,, Hingunghaut	,, ...	at ,,	264 to ,, 265
,, Broach M. G.	,, ...	at ,,	275 to ,, 276
,, Dhollerah (May delivery)	.....	at ,,	229 to ,, 230

The following purchases are made by European firms yesterday :—

26 candies	New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	.....	at Rs.	233½	
250 ,,	,,	Akote	(,,) F.P.B. at	,,	237 to 244
100 ,,	,,	,,	(,,) ,,	at ,,	236 to 237
50 ,,	,,	,,	(,,)	at ,,	230
25 ,,	,,	,,	(,,)	at ,,	234
25 ,,	,,	Broach M. G.	(,,)	at ,,	264
50 ,,	,,	,,	(,,)	at ,,	265
100 ,,	,,	Khandeish	(,,) F.P.B. at	,,	230½
25 ,,	,,	Hingunghaut	(,,)	at ,,	275

YARNS.

1,500 lbs.	Mule No. 30s	.....	at 10 3/8 annas per lb.
3,000 lbs.	,, No. 40s	.....	11½ ,,

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH FEBRUARY.

London ...	Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton ..... / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 10s.
Havre		£3 3s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Aarities		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	H. M. S. Jumna	Richardson ...	Portsmouth, Jan. 10.
	Assyria (s)	Howell	Calcutta, Jan 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Lady Belhaven	Hamilton	Calcutta.
	Arundel	Salmon	Calcutta.
	Victoria Bridge	Spence	Calcutta.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Dreadnought, For, to Liverpool.

Ship Tecumseh, Bennett, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Cashmere, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Jane Law, to Havre.

Ship Alabama, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf s, 1 cask brandy, and 2 casks whiskey, W. Nicol and Co.

Orlando s, 5 cases corn flour, 14 cases oilmanstores and 6 cases cheese, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

Como s, 41 cases oilmanstores and 6 cases soap, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

Colombo s, 75 barrels beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.; 58 cases glass tiles, Runchordass Mahadeo & Co.; 400 barrels cement, H. F. Soares.

Kingstone s, 10 cases brass sheets, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

Sterling s, 9 cases champagne, John Campbell and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Eri King s, 265 casks ale, James Bogie; 4 cases confectionary, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 8 cases sherry, Finlay, Muir and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lady Allan, 93 bales hemp, S. S. Nurserwalla.

Timora, 5 bales wool, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Jane Pardew, 500 bundles gunnies and 1,000 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Runchord; 1,900 bundles coir yarn, H. E. H. Dada; 450 bundles gunnies, S. S. Mahomed and Co.

Huttoo s, 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 115 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 75 bales hemp, Jaitha Cullianjee; 100 bales hemp, Dyal Vollubdass; 500 bundles nux vomica, Goculdass Madowjee.

South Tyne s, 65 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 45 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhoobunbhoy; 30 bales wool, Rehmoobhoy Mahomed; 51 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambidass; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Rolli Brothers; 32 cases hingda, Dayal Dhursey; 4 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghella; 45 bales cotton, Mancre Hurjuckchand; 18 bales cotton, J. C. Boabby and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 235 bales cotton, Muthoordass Soorjee.

Er. King s, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Rolli Brothers; 47 bales wool, Jeevan Ghella; 100 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khatow & Co.; 155 bales wool, Bhuwan Ramjee; 70 bales wool, Ramjee Jaitha; 353 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Goculdass and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Colombo s, 600 bales wool, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Redewater s, 500 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Timavo s, 85 bales wool, J. D. Vora; 40 bales wool, Nursey Vrijbukoo; 50 bales wool, Cowasjee Nenesy; 32 bales wool, F. Goolamhoosein; 50 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 11 cases fahmawr, 27 cases hermitole, and 11 cases gum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 3 bundles teeth, J. Damodar.

Clifford s, 10 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nansee; 7 bales carpets, S. S. Nurserwalla; 29 bales hides, Succoor Futtabhoy; 62 bales hides, W. Nicol and Co; 30 bales skins, S. W. T. N. Meera and Co.; 43 bundles hides, Volkert Brothers; 1½ cwts tortoiseshells, A. Ahmed; 200 packages dates, Lodejee Mooney; 50 boxes gunnies, S. M. A. Latiff; 9 bales hides, S. Woosmanjee; 14 bundles deer horns, Nanabhoy Bomonjee; 41 bales skins, M. Socrajoodin & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Cathay s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s, 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 55 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cathay s, 54 bales cotton, Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s, 1,200 baskets onions, Rungoo Rango; 1 box real pearls, Ebram Noordin and Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long th. 51m. 12s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

February.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.						Wind.		
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky considered as	Maximum temperature of the day Minimum temperature of Air read at 10 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		
3	29·942	80·9	68·4	61·4	·350	0·0	90·7	71·8	N., ENE., NE., ENE. NE., NW., NNW., N.	344
4	·919	78·9	67·2	61·0	·350	1·4	86·2	68·9	NNE., NE., WNW., NW., NNW., WNW.	222
5	·886	78·9	69·4	64·7	·419	0·6	84·1	72·0	NNW., E., ESE., NW. NNW., N., NE., E.	198
6	·838	77·6	70·7	67·6	·517	4·6	81·3	73·2	E., ESE., NNE. NE., NW. NNW.	182
7	·903	76·6	69·0	65·2	·469	0·0	81·1	70·1	NNW., N., E., NW., NNW., N.	207
8	·947	76·3	68·8	65·0	·482	5·6	80·2	70·9	NNW., N., NNE., NE., NNW., N., NNW.	306
9	·926	76·9	69·1	65·7	·480	3·8	81·0	71·8	N., NNW., NW., NW., NNE.	319

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Orr, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 10.

Handcock, Lieutenant, 36th Bengal Regiment, on sick leave, from Rawul Pindee.

Johnstone, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, from duty, from Surat, &c.

Preston, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kolapore.

FEBRUARY 11.

FitzRoy, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Peshawur.

Rawlinson, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

FEBRUARY 11.

Orr, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Mr A R Thompson, six months (medical certificate).

Mr H R Maclocks, six months (furlough).

The services of Mr Henry Louis St Barbe, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Capt W J Heaviside, R E, is confirmed in the appointment of Dy Supt, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 5th April 1872.

Mr. G Mann, Asst Conservator of Forests, in Bengal, having returned from leave, and rejoined his appointment on the 4th Jany 1873, Mr. C W Palmer, Offg Asst Conservator of Forests, of the 3rd grade, in the N-W Provinces, reverts from that date to his substantive appointment of Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. R L Mangles, V C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R A Fink, Asst to the Acct Genl, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for one month, commencing from the forenoon of the 28th January 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Col Edward John Wild, of Infy,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt Col Alexander Stewart Allan, of the Bengal S C Pay Dept,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Lewis Conway-Gordon, of the R Engrs, Controller, 2nd class, 1st grade, Dept P W, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accts to the Govt of India, Calcutta,—for nine months.

The services of Asst Surg G Griffith, of the Medl Dept, in Medl charge, 31st (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Capt William George Murray, of the Bengal S C, Depy Supt 2nd grade, Topographical Survey of India, Asst Surveyor Genl,—for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

Lt Walter Haweis James, of the Royal Engineers, Depy Controller, Dept P W N-W Provinces,—for twenty-one months, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt William Wray FitzGerald Jacob, of the Bengal S C, 1st Wing Subaltern, 9th Regt N I,—for six months, to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs.

Lt Col (Bt Col) S F Macmullen, of Cavy, is allowed an extension of leave to the 27th Dec 1872, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Cavalry.

Lt A C Talbot, Squadrop Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt R Ottley, or until further orders.

Capt F Weldon, Offg Squadron Sub, 1st Cavy, to officiate as Squadron Sub, vice Lt A C Talbot.

3rd Infantry.

Maj A C Lilly, 2nd in Command, 2nd Infantry, and Officiating Comdt, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj R K Macquoid, or until further orders.

4th Infantry.

Lt Col W Weldon, 2nd in Command to, officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col A Wyndham, or until further orders.

5th Infantry.

Maj T T Turton, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj J Woodcock, or until further orders.

Capt H F H Sewell, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Maj Turton.

Lt W G C Johnstone, Wing Subaltern, 2nd Infantry, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Sewell, and until the return from furlough to Europe of Lt J J Kennedy, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Col C J Hodgson, 4 months.

Lt Col G C Huxham, 6 months.

Maj J J Robinson, 4 months.

Capt W B Birch, 6 months.

Capt H B Lockwood, 6 months.

Bt Capt W Wilmer, 6 months.

Capt H T Lawrence, 6 months.

Capt C O W Apperley, 1 month.

Capt C A Garsia, 6 months.

Capt C E Benthall, 6 months.

Surg Maj G B Hadow, 6 months.

Surg T G Skardon, 3 months.

Surg T Ringer, 4 months.

The undermentioned officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms specified in my despatch No. 120 of the 20th June 1872, paragraph 21, from the dates given :—

Col A B Beatson, 6th Mar. 1872.

Lt Col F N Miles, 11th Dec 1872.

Bt Col W Forbes, 4th Feb 1873.

Bt Col T P Waterman, 4th Feb 1873.

Bt Col H Dinning, 21st Dec 1872.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz. :—

Depy Insp Genl of Hospitals D J O'Callaghan, 10th Dec 1872.

Surg Maj A L Bogle, 7th Nov 1872.

Surg Maj F Turnbull, 11th Dec 1872.

Capt W Barwell, 15th August 1872.

Lt M T Sale R E, Imperial List, reverted to Home service on the 12th Dec 1872.

The following paragraph 13 of a Military Letter from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, No. 252, dated the 24th of December 1872, is published for general information :—

13. "The following officers have retired from the service, viz. :—

Lt Col T Wheeler, S C, 29th November 1872.

Bt Maj H G Jenkins, 12th Dec. 1872.

Surg J Reid, 27th July 1871."

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet :—

Lt-Col Charles George Henry Coote, Madras Staff Corps, 3rd Feb 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lt Will am Alexander Lawrence, 4th Feb 1873.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approv l :—

General List, Cavalry.—Lt. (Bt. Capt.) Arthur William Reddie, Becher, to be Capt in from the 12th Dec 1872 vice Capt. (Bt. Maj.) H. G. Jenkins, late 4th Europ an Light Cavalry, retired.

Supy. Surg. Emanuel Bonavia, M.D., Lindsay Frederick Dickson, M.D., Adam Taylor, John Armstrong Purefoy Colles, M.D. and Alexander Dugald Campbell, M.D., of the Medl. Dept., are brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lt. Benjamin Horatio Pollard, of the 98th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn., 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt. of N. I.,—23rd Dec. 1871.

Lt. John Fraser Dimmell Forbes, of the 21st Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 8th Bengal Cavy., 10th Jan. 1872.

With reference to the notification issued by the P. W. D. No. 74, dated the 31st Jan. 1873, the services of Col. C. J. Hodgson, of the Royal Engrs, Chief Engr., 1st class, and Secy. to Govt., D. F. W., N-W. Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the C.-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj. Edward Thompson, C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Depy. Commr., 1st grade, in Oudh, and Offg. Commr., Sectapore Division, for twenty months.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Gov.-Gen. in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment in the Accounts Branch of the Mily. Dept. of the Govt. of India :—

Mr. Arthur Laurence Haliburton, to be Depy. Acct. Genl.

Mr. Haliburton joined his appointment on the 1st Feb. 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Stent, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 18th October 1872.

Mr A Hayes is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal, in the Irrigation Branch.

Lt A C LeQuesne, S C, is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

Mr M Birkbeck is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 1st grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch, with effect from 5th Nov 1872.

Mr G F St A Nixon is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to order the following transfers :—

Capt C M Moberly, Exr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Govt of India at Madras, to officiate as Exr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Govt of India at Calcutta, during the absence of Cs. t L C nway-Gordon, R E, or until further orders.

Mr R H Williams, Asst Exr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Govt of India at Bombay, to officiate as Exr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Govt of India at Madras, during the absence of Capt Moberly, or until further orders.

Lt J S Biscoe, R A, Asst Controller, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate as Asst Exr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Govt of India at Bombay, with the rank of Depy Controller, during the absence of Mr. Williams, or until further orders.

Mr J Douglas, Asst 3rd grade, Mily Works Branch, to officiate as Asst Controller, 3rd grade, Bengal, during the absence of Lt. Biscoe, or until further orders.

The four officers named in this Notification should join their respective appointments, forthwith.

Maj J a Forbes, R E, Supg Engr, 3rd grade, Oudh, is transferred to the N-W Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

Mr H Moeller is temporarily appointed to the P W D as a Supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. D Gough is appointed to the P W D as a temporary Supervisor of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr H P Crane, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate, for 15 months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 27th January 1873.

Mr E J Neuville, Asst, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to that of the Accd Genl, P W D.

Mr C B P Gordon, Supt, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for two years under Section 7a of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date, after the 1st April 1873, as he may avail himself of the same. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Section 15a and 17 (2).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lt G T Hankeln, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is appointed Personal Asst to Supdg Engr, 6th Circle, Mily Works, with effect from 1st February 1873.

Lt W H S Brown, S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Cawnpore Division to the Chukrata Road Division, Mily Works, which he joined on the 11th Jan 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr L H C Armstrong, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bhawulpore Division, Moolt an District, to the Rohtee Division, Upper Sind District.

Mr P P Deane, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Bhawulpore Division, Moolt an District.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published W[illegible] the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure [illegible] land Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	R[illegible]
Per Copy	

TO RESIDENTS OF PO[illegible]

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bom[illegible]* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s, [illegible] MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tu[illegible] day the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments :—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
Messrs. J. & W. Watson, Church Gate Street.
Messrs. Soondy & Co., Fort.
Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.
The Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.
The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.
The Manager, Byculla Hotel.

Single Season Tickets at	Rs.	10 each.
Double Season Tickets at	,,	15 ,,
Family Tickets of Three at	,,	20 ,,
Family Tickets of Four at	,,	25 ,,
Family Tickets of Six at	,,	30 ,,

NONE but TICKET-HOLDERS can be ADMITTED on the OPENING DAY.

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

G. W. TERRY,

Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

10th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

TO enable the Committee to award Medals, to prepare the Victoria and Albert Museum for the Exhibition, for Purchase of Objects, and to meet the expenses of Advertising, Printing, and for Freight and Landing Charges, &c., for the articles sent for exhibition, Gentlemen are requested to pay their Subscriptions into the New Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

Name.	Amount.
His Excellency the Governor	250 Paid.
The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, ...	100
,, A. Rogers, C. S.	200
,, Colonel Kennedy	50
,, J. A. Forbes, ...	50
,, Munguldas Nuthubhai, C.S.I.	200
,, Narayen Vasudevjee, ...	150
His Highness Aga Khan	200
W. G Pedder, Esq., C. S.	50
Colonel J. A. Macdonald	50
Brigadier-General Gell	50
Meerza Fuzhoolahkan, Esq.	100
F. H. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.	25 Paid.
Colonel J. A. Fuller, R. E.	50 Paid.
T. Ormiston Esq., C. S.	50
S. A. De Carvalho, Esq.	25
Charles Currey, Esq.	50 Paid.
W. F. Pole, Esq.	50 Paid.
Venayek Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.	100
Dwarkadass Vrijsonjee, Esq.	100
Lakhmidass Khimjee, Esq.	100
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.	100
Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, Esq.	100
Dharamsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.	100
Raghunath Narayan, Esq.	50
Donald Graham, Esq.	50 Paid.
Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Esq.	150
The Hon. C. J. Mayhew, ...	25
,, J. Gibbs, C. S.	50
,, M. Melvill, C. S.	50
W. Wordsworth, Esq.	10
Captain Robinson, I. N.	25 Paid.
H. P. LeMesurier, Esq.	25
E. M. Fogo, Esq.	50 Paid.
H. Maxwell, Esq.	50 Paid.
The Honorable J. K. Bythell	50 Paid.
F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq.	15 Paid.
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.	25 Paid.
John D. Mackenzie, M.D.	50
George F. Henry, Esq.	25
R. Muirhead, Esq.	50 Paid.
M. R. De Quadros, Esq.	25 Paid.
W. Pereira, Esq.	25
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq.	25
H. E. Astley, Esq.	50 Paid.
W. Loudon, Esq.	25 Paid.
C lonel Ballard	25 Paid.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, K.C.S. I.	250
Ahmedbh y Hubbibhoy, Esq.	100
Keswerjee Naik, Esq.	100
Framjee Nus erwanjee, Esq.	75
Ardas ir Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.	100
Hormusjee Ardas ir Wadia, Esq.	50
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	100
Captain Hancock	25
John D Wilson, D.D.	20 Paid.
D. Hewlett	25 Paid.
B. F. Fardoon, Esq.	25 Paid.
M. Manuel, Esq.	25
Vinayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq.	100
J. A. Owen, Esq.	25 Paid.
J. A. Mac lister Esq.	50
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.	50
Henry Forman, Esq.	50
H. C rnack, Esq.	20
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.	20
J. Brandenburg, Esq.	25
Onicke, Esq.	25
A. Blasche k, Esq.	25 Paid.
W. L. Warner	25 Paid.
Major Deane	25 Paid.
Captain Jervoise	25 Paid.
Dr. Watling	20 Paid.
Captain Wodehouse	20 Paid.
Captain Currie	10 Paid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—February 11th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of R L. Crawford, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOUGH—February 4th, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SMEATON—LUSHINGTON—February 5th, at Mynpoorie, by the Rev. James Williamson, M. A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Annette Louisa, second daughter of Henry Lushington, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Mynpoorie.

TUTE—VARDEN—February 6th, at St. Thomas' Church, Ghazeepore, by the Rev. W. E. Glascot, Arthur Clifford Tute, Esq., B. C. S., to Catherine Henrietta, third daughter of Richard Varden, Esq., Seaford Grange, Pershore, Worcestershire.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873.

THE *Indu Prakash* has returned to the subject of the expenses of Sir Bartle Frere's Mission in a style which proves that it either has forgotten, or wishes deliberately to ignore, the relative positions of England and India. It asks angrily why India should be called upon to defray a portion of the expense of the Mission "by the order of England, without even being "consulted." It might as well ask why India, at the order of England and without being consulted in the matter, should be made to pay for the host of European soldiers and civilians there are in this country. The answer to both questions lies in the fact that the judgment as to what it is good for India to do lies not with India but with England, and very properly too. There is something childish in this theory which has been started of late, that India (meaning thereby a few hundred educated natives) is to dictate to England what it is to do in regard to India. It would not be worth our while and it would not become us to be here at all on such a condition. It would really be good if we could retire from India for a couple of years and let it have a taste of the hell upon earth which it would be without the protecting and ruling power of some western nation. The Pathans and Sikhs would be in Bombay and Calcutta within six months, and the native chiefs would very soon fly at one another's throats. As to the justification England has in making India bear a share of the expense of Sir Bartle's Mission, there are reasons enough for its doing so, such as the geographical relationship of India to Eastern Africa, the responsibility of the Indian Government for the Zanzibar slave-trade, and the share Indian traders have had in that trade.

JUDGING from the severe strictures that have been passed of late, by the Madras Press, on the work of the S. P. G. in that presidency, and the frequent comments that certain irregularities have called forth in the columns of our contemporaries, during the past year, there can be little doubt that the system of Missionary labour pursued in South India is not altogether perfect. In plain words, there is evidently

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB will meet for practice at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon as usual.

CHOLERA.—On Monday one case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Lohar Chawl.

COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—The camp of Mr. T. C. Hope, District Collector of Surat, is at present at Bulsar.

DESTRUCTION OF STRAY DOGS.—On Monday thirteen dogs appeared to have been poisoned at Byculla, ten in Comercarry, and two in the Fort.

CONSUL FOR SIAM.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Percy Leith as Consul for Siam at Bombay.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a labourer employed on board the bungalow Munsoorie had his leg broken by a log of wood falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE AT ICHAPORE.—Last week the ceremony of opening the new school house at the village of Ichapore took place, when Mr. Baines, the Assistant Collector, presided.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 8th February, was 45 feet 6 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 42 feet 3 tenths.

A NEW GUJERATHI DICTIONARY.—We observe that a new Gujerathi Dictionary, containing about 22 000 words, has been published by the well-known Gujerathi poet, Mr. Narmadashunker Lalshunker. This work is said to be the result of twelve years' labour and research.

A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.—Messrs. Bapty Brothers are fitting up their place, in the Fort, opposite our office, as a refreshment room, and yesterday commenced the sale of mince pies. The mince pies, which are excellent, will be on sale daily, we believe, from about one o'clock till three.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Wilkinson, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Moreje with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistance, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Baron Larpent, District Judge of Surat, is expected there in the beginning of March next. It is reported that Mr. W Newnham, the present Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of the district, will likely be appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

DISHONEST BILL COLLECTORS.—A Musulman named Shaik Ahmed Mackapa reported to the executive police that three of his Purdeose bill collectors had absconded with Rs. 4,000, which they had collected on his account. Enquiries are being made by the police to find out the delinquents.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT BROACH.—A Surat paper, the *Surya Prakash*, states that a few days ago Mr. Newnham, Judge and Sessions Judge of the place, proposed to the Judges of the High Court that the Criminal Sessions at Broach be in future held quarterly instead of every two months.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.—Jehanghier Sorab, a Persian Parsee, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen, with illicitly selling by retail spirituous liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

THEFT ON BOARD-SHIP.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Signoor Salmon, a Seedee labourer, was charged with stealing a quantity of dates, portion of the cargo of the British ship Hutton. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

COTTON IN GUJERAT.—The *Surya Prakash* states—"The cotton plants of Gujerat seem very healthy. New cotton comes into the bazaar in small quantities. This week no news has been received from Dhollera and other talookas. In the Broach collectorate the cotton business has commenced. The weather is reported to be good."

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at Camatee poora concerning the death of Dooga Chinoo, whose body was discovered the preceding evening in a room, suspended from a hook with a silk string round his neck. He was quite dead. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man committed suicide by hanging himself.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—A family performance will be given at the above Theatre to-night by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club. The piece chosen for the occasion is the favourite one of "Camaralzaman and Badoura." As this will be the only opportunity for the fair sex to witness this play, it is trusted there will be a large gathering of them.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March	Imeriel ..... Bressant.
Overture	Un Ballo in Maschera ..... Verdi.
Valse	Sylvia ..... Godfrey.
Selection	La Figlia del Reggimento ..... Donizetti.
Quadrille	Orphans ..... Reinhart.
Galop	

SHIPPING business is improving, and there are at present one or two fine steamers in the harbour loading for England, which have also excellent accommodation for passengers. We recently had an opportunity of inspecting one of these, the Timor, quite a new steamer, which is splendidly fitted up in every way for passengers, having all her cabins on deck, and a spacious poop deck running nearly all the way from the stern to the bridge.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,081. Of these, 700 were new admissions, consisting of 349 Hindoos, 178 Parsees, 147 Musulmans, 14 Christians, and 12 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 67 11. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.:—Intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, and rheumatism.

FIRE.—On Monday, about 12 o'clock, noon, a fire broke out at Shaik Abdool Rayman Street, among some waste cotton and coir belonging to a man named Abdool Rahim Ibrahim. By the exertions of the townspeople the fire was speedily extinguished. The Mandvie and Mazagon steam fire-engines were taken to the spot, but were not brought into use. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted match or end of a beedee being thrown on the cotton.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobee Talao, was 5,423. Of these, 1,452 were new admissions, consisting of 533 Parsees, 505 Hindoos, 280 Musulmans, 118 Christians, and 16 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 200·84. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz:—Intermittent and remittent fevers, 542; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa, and dysentery 340; diseases of the air-passages, 159; catarrh, 16; whooping cough, 9; mumps, 4; dengue fever, 3; and typhoid fever, 1.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP TENEDOS, 1,369 tons, Captain C. Bennett, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BARQUE VICTORIA BRIDGE, 830 tons, Captain R. Spence, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of 22,000 Indian maunds salt, and sundries.

THE SHIP MOORESPORT, 1,187 tons, Captain S. C. Cowley, arrived on the 10th instant from Liverpool October 18th, with a cargo of 1,631 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE.—The s.s. Persia, which left Bombay on the 1st, passed Aden on the 10th inst. at 3 A.M., on her homeward voyage. The s.s. India, which is advertised to sail on the 1st March next, left Aden for Bombay on the 10th inst. at 2 P.M.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. ORLANDO, 1,104 tons, Captain G. C. Nicholson, sailed on the 10th instant for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and three children, Major and Mrs. Tyndall, two children, and ayah, Mrs. Rule, and five children, Dr. and Mrs. Eades, Mrs. Macfarlane, and two infants, Mr. P. M. Dalzell, Mrs. Jackson, and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and child, Miss Walker, Messrs. Hunter, Robinson, Randall, Woodside, Deane, and Ashe. For Suez—Rev. Mr. Thomas. She took the following cargo:—5,199 bales cotton, 131 bales wool, 1,163 cwts. wheat, 130 cwts. horns, 629 cwts. galls, and 246½ cwts. horns.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,185 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr. P. Siguire, and Mrs. E. D. A. Silva, child, and native servant. For Galle and Sydney—Mr. F. Stanger Leathes. For Galle—Dr. Webster. Mr. R. Wiscombe, Mr. W. Knoop, Mr. J. Knoop, Dr. Walfram, Mr. Nitzoche, and two natives. For Yokohama—Mr. H. B. Henley. he took the following cargo:—1,566½ chests M. opium, 1,578 bales cotton, 11 cwts ivory, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain T. H. Howell, arrived yesterday from Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Platt, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Pate, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, and child, and thirty-five deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta 4,074 bags rice, 1,575 bags sugar, 5 packages E. teeth, 193 bundles twine, 60 bags metal, 30 bundles rope, 125 bales jute, 31 bales gunny bags, 2 bags flour, and 30 packages merchandise. From Coconada—31 bags pepper, and 10 packages merchandise. From Madras—8 cases indigo, 2 cases piece-goods, 806 packages sandalwood, 4 bags rice, 1 case cheroots, and 41 cases merchandise. From Galle—204 cases tea, and 3 cases silk. From Colombo—42 bags arrac-nuts, 1 barrel coffee, and 1 case merchandise. From Tuticorin—286 bags coffee, 1 case merchandise, and 13 bales blue cloth. From Alleppey—52 packages merchandise. From Cochin—17 cases merchandise, and 2 cases sundries. From Beypore—1,213 pieces and bundles sandalwood. From Calicut—8 cases cheroots, 23 bundles fins, 176 packages ginger, 15 packages pepper, 2 bundles specie, and 1 bag coffee. From Tellicherry 70 bundles pepper, 1 bundle cardamoms, 4 bags coffee, 4 robbins fins, 1 bag coffee, and 52 robbins sharkfins. From Cannanore—6 bundles fishmaws, 241 robbins pepper, and 3 packages merchandise. From Mangalore—4 packages sandalwood oil, 1 package specie, and 250 packages coffee. From Carwar—35 bales cotton, and some packages samples. From Vingorla—17 bags chillies, 7 bags coffee, and 11 packages sundries. From Ratnagherry—2 packages sundries. She brought many packages of indigo and coffee for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. JUMNA.

H. M.'s TROOP TRANSPORT JUMNA, which sailed from Portsmouth on 10th January, arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon with the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars and the C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and also drafts for the 3rd, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 21st Hussars, and 5th and 16th Lancers. The following is a list of the officers who arrived by the Jumna:—

Captain	J. B. Ormsby, R. A.	Lieut.	R. Chambers, 5th Lancers
Maj	Hon. C. C. Molyneux.	Lt	Hon. E. H. A. Court, 85th Foot.
Surgeon	W. Cattell.	Lieut.	W. Filden, 2-60th Rifles.
Captain	Lord D. Kerr.	"	R. Rogers, 62nd Foot.
"	E. A. Wood.	"	T. Cummin, R. A.
"	T. W. Bulkely.	"	R. F. Moore, R. E.
"	T. A. St. Quintin.	"	R. L. Gilson 3rd Hussars
"	C. E. Eve-ick.	"	A. F. W. Royle, 43rd Foot
Vet-Surgeon	W. Appleton.	"	W. W. Robinson, R. E.
Paymaster	L. L. Montgomery.	"	W. Peacocke, R. E.
Asst. Surgeon	H. Cornish.	"	H. T. Orpen, R. E.
Lieutenant	W. H. Wilkins.	"	P. Haslett, R. E.
Lieut.	Hon. H. G. L. Crichton.	"	A. Wright, 45th Foot.
Lieut.	N. E. P. Okeden.	"	H. C. Stanley, R. A.
Brevet	Lieut.-Colonels Walsh.	"	C. O. Gould, 18th Hussars.
Lieut.	Hon. J. W. Cavendish.	"	J. E. Gibbs R. E.
Lieut.	H. S. Gough.	"	O. V. Boddy, R. E.
Lieut.	C. W. Visct. Campden.	"	C. B. Henderson, R. E.
Quarter Master	W. King.	"	R. W. P. Robertson, R. A.
Sub-Lieut	T. J. Montresor.	"	W. J. B. Bird, R. A.
Lieut.	Hon. J. F. Napier.	"	M. J. Harlow, R. A.
Dy. Insp. Gen.	D. K. Mackinnon	"	W. H. Smart, R. A.
H. Burk, Paymaster	55th Regt.	"	E. M. Boddum, R. A.
Lieut.	D. Whitfield.	"	R. J. Bolan.
Asst.-Surg.	C. Churchill.	Sub-Lieut.	S. Watson, 8 th Foot
Capt.	C. H. Baillie, 1-2nd Foot.	"	G. A. Money, 1-8th Foot.
Asst. Surg.	S. Flood.	"	L Thompson, 11th Hussars
"	S. B. Gamble.		

One child died during the voyage.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY a meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at noon. Present:—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, KCB, Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.; the Hon. A. Rogers; the Hon. the Advocate-General; the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.; the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; the Hon. J. A. Forbes; the Hon. Narayan Vasudevjee; and the Hon. J. K. Bythell.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST BILL.

The business before the Council was the third reading of Bill No. 5 of 1872—the Bombay Port Trust Bill.

His Excellency the President suggested that the Council should do as they did upon the third reading of the Municipal Bill—viz., go over the bill, and take up the notices of motion in the order of the sections to which they alluded.

This course was agreed upon.

The Hon. the Advocate-General apologised to the Council for bringing up a number of verbal amendments on the third reading of the bill. The reasons why he had not done so before were his arriving from home so recently, and that the Council, during the discussions on the second reading, had not had time to consider a number of verbal amendments which he noticed. He then proposed that in the first line of the second section "and of any rules and bye-laws made in pursuance thereof" should be inserted between "Act" and "the"; that in line 15 "shall" should be inserted after "vessel," and that "denotes" should be made "denote;" that in the 51st line, "hard" should be inserted before "or;" that in line 1 of section 4 "for" should be made "of;" that in the 9th and 10th lines, "and shall have power to hold land" should be omitted, there being no use for these words, since the subject to which they alluded was specifically given in section 30; that in the 44th line "said" should be inserted between "the" and "Secretary;" that in line 45 "for India in Council" should be omitted; and that in the 64th line "and Pilotage" should be inserted before "Board," "Harbour and Pilotage Board" being the correct designation. All the proposed alterations were agreed to, and the sections in which they occurred stood part of the bill.

The Hon. Col Kennedy then proposed the following motion:—

1. That the following words be added to Section 9:—"and inasmuch as certain parts of the lands and property vested in the Trustees under the preceding section of this Act have heretofore been liable to be rated and taxed for the purposes of the Municipality of Bombay, these shall be payable to the said Municipality of the Bombay out of the revenues of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay the annual sum of Rs. 50,000 in lieu of all municipal rates and taxes, except rates and taxes for the supply of water and halalcore service, and in consideration of such annual payment the said Municipality of Bombay shall, when and as soon as any roads and public thoroughfares have been levelled, paved, metalled, flagged channelled and sewered to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner, and have been declared by the Trustees to be public thoroughfares, maintain and keep in repair and light and cleanse all such roads and public thoroughfares and places devoted to the use of the public, in and upon the said lands and property vested in the Trustees under this Act in such and the same manner and with the same liability in respect thereof as if the said roads and public thoroughfares and places devoted to the use of the public were vested in the Municipality of Bombay. Any dispute between the Municipal Commissioner and the said Trustees as to any road being in a fit state according to the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act in force for the time being to be declared a public street, such dispute shall be determined by the Government, whose decision shall be final in the matter. The said sum of Rs. 50,000 shall be payable and paid to the said Municipality of Bombay on the 30th day of September in every year."

He said—I move this in consequence of the recent vote in this Council upon the section referring to the taxation of the property of the Trust for municipal purposes, and my present object is not that the Municipality should be in any way defrauded but merely that both parties should accept what I consider a reasonable compromise. As matters now stand, although the Trustees will themselves have to make certain roads upon their property, they may be compelled to pay the Municipality for maintaining them in repair, although the Municipality may possibly refuse to do this duty. When the question of exempting the Trust from municipal taxation was formerly considered, I understood the Hon. the Advocate-General to say—and I think other members of this Council understood him to say—that the Trust property would, although transferred to the Trustees, still remain the property of Government; and we are aware that by the new Municipal Bill, Government property is to be exempted from municipal taxation. I may be mistaken, but I believed your Excellency to indicate a similar opinion to the effect that the Trust property should not be taxed by the Municipality. I saw Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, on Friday last, and we had a conversation about the subject of the present amendment. I then understood him to agree that a payment by the Port Trust to the Municipality of Rs. 50,000 annually would be a fair compromise, and I am now surprised to read in the concluding paragraph of his statement that "the sum of Rs. 50,000 per annum as a lump assessment by way of compromise appears to me to be altogether too low. Considering prospective increase of assessment, I doubt if the municipal rates can be fairly compounded for less than a lakh of rupees." I repeat that I am taken by surprise by this statement, because if the full amount of municipal assessment on the Port Trust estate had been levied last year, it would only have amounted to about Rs. 77,000. It is surely an extraordinary kind of compromise that would propose to take Rs. 1,00,000 a year from the Trust for what, it has been shown, is at the utmost worth only between Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 80 000. I may state that the old Elphinstone Company actually paid to the Municipality an actual sum of Rs. 26,000, which is only a little more than half of the sum which my amendment offers as a compromise; and even upon the settlement against them of a dispute regarding their liability to pay rates upon Carnac Bunder, they would have had to pay in all only about Rs. 38,000. Even though the property had been assessed according to the present Municipal Bill the amount to be paid would have been Rs. 53,750. This matter of taxing the property of the Trustees is, I need hardly say, one of great importance. There is at present a very small margin calculated in favour of the Trust—that is to say, the estimated income is just slightly above the liabilities at the present moment—but if the property is to be made liable to the extent which Mr. Pedder suggests, that small balance will be converted into a deficit. I hope this Council will not lose sight of this fact in the course of any discussions upon the question now at issue. Rs. 50,000 is a fair sum to offer as a lump assessment. It is true that the property may become more valuable, but it may also become less valuable; and another thing to look at is this, that if the Trustees do prosper, they will, by paying this lump sum only, be able to relieve the burdens upon the trade of the port.

The Hon. Narayen Wasoodew—Your Excellency is aware that after the second reading of the Municipal Bill, the Rate-payers' Committee submitted a memorial, to which were appended the opinions of two leading members of the Bombay Bar, in which they controverted the exposition of the law by the acting Advocate-General, as regards the immunity of Government property from municipal taxation. The learned Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, appears to concur in these opinions, and the Municipality has reason to regret that the Council had not the benefit of his advice during the discussion on that bill. However, the subvention kindly promised by your Excellency removed to a certain extent the grounds of dissatisfaction felt on this subject, and it would have been unnecessary to re-open the question if Government still retained absolute possession of these bunders; but as, under the present bill, Government part with their interest in the property, and the only obligation imposed upon the Trustees is to reimburse the interest due on the outlay from the Imperial exchequer, it will be impossible, if the amendment proposed by the Hon. Col. Kennedy is carried, for your Excellency to redeem the pledge in the equitable spirit in which it was given as regards the payment of rates, and the Trustees will be free to reject any overtures of the Municipal Corporation for an equitable adjustment of the claim. The tendency of the Legislature in England, at the present day, is, I believe, to make the property of the Crown liable to local rates, and I submit that, if in vesting these bunders in the Trustees, this Council approved the course advised by the Hon. Col. Kennedy, it would lay itself open to adverse, but not unfair, criticism. I maintain that it is the duty of this Council to consider the interest of all classes of the community alike, and that the hon. mover of the resolution has not shown why the interests of all other classes of the community should be made subservient to that one class particularly interested in trade. What the mercantile community principally object to, I believe, is the hindrance to free trade, and if under this bill tolls or bunder fees must be recovered, surely an infinitesimal addition thereto, to meet full municipal rates, cannot reduce this town to a fishing village! A majority of this Council recently went so far as to vote a small tax upon cotton, in view of the pecuniary wants of, and the services rendered by, the Municipality, and it would certainly be a retrograde step to deprive it of its legitimate income from the rateable value of these properties. The Hon. Col. Kennedy seems to think that the Municipality is not entitled to claim full rates for the bunders now being vested in the Trustees, because they do not derive any benefit from local improvements; but he has forgotten that the setting apart of one of these bunders for the landing of troops, from which the Trustees are to derive an annual income, will compel the removal of the night soil depot at a cost far exceeding the maximum sum of Rs. 75,000 which the Municipality could hope to collect as rates from the Trust property. The work will absorb about four lacs of rupees, the interest on which at 5 per cent. is equal to Rs. 20,000. The maintenance of the depot elsewhere is estimated at Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 70,000 in all per annum. Is it fair, I ask, to impose this obligation on the Municipality and yet deliberately deprive it of its legitimate dues from these bunders? Again, are the Trustees to benefit by the security and protection afforded by our police and fire brigades without contributing their quota towards the maintenance of these establishments? The Government of India, when devolving the cost of the police on the Municipality in 1864, recognized the necessity of a contribution of one-fourth of the entire cost by Government in all principal sea port towns. I cannot doubt that the object was to provide some relief from the heavy expenditure involved in the maintenance of order among a turbulent seafaring population, especially such as are attracted here by trade from the Persian Gulf and elsewhere. But as the Municipality does not enjoy such a contribution, I think it is all the more necessary that it should receive what is fairly its due. The hon. mover of the bill now proposes to allow the Municipal Corporation an annual sum of Rs. 50,000 in lieu of all municipal rates and taxes excepting the service rates, while I estimate the amount payable at present at Rs. 75,000, and in consideration of such annual sum, the Municipality is to maintain and keep in repair and light and cleanse all such roads, thoroughfares, and places devoted to the use of the public, as now exist or may hereafter exist. This imposes an obligation on the Municipality which the general public have not yet acquired or been able to obtain, because, as I had the honour of informing your Excellency on the second reading of this bill, the whole of the outlying districts of Bombay, which pay *all* rates and taxes leviable under the Municipal Act, are at this moment without proper roads or a single gas lamp. The Corporation have hitherto accepted the maintenance of any road that may have been constructed by a private individual, and been given up for the use of the public, and I have no doubt that they would act in the same way towards the roads of the Trust, if they receive what they are justly entitled to in the shape of rates; but if this is done, an important question arises whether the Trust can continue to levy any tolls on conveyances using these roads. Mr. Pedder has kindly placed me in possession of a correspondence between himself and Mr. Thorburn, who was accountant to the Elphinstone Company, which shows that the cost of repairing the roads on the Elphinstone property annually amounted to Rs. 5,890, whilst the tolls on carts passing over the roads came to Rs. 16,876. If, therefore, the obligation of repairing the roads were imposed upon the Municipality, it would be necessary to stipulate that such tolls should cease. It must not be forgotten that this bill empowers the Trustees to acquire immoveable property, and with the sanction of Government even to raise a loan for the purpose. Thus, then, while the payment of the Municipality of an annual sum of Rs. 50,000 is to be a fixture, the landed estate in trust may not only increase in value, but may become so at the cost of the Municipality, which would, by the Trustees being permitted to acquire additional property, be deprived of what it had been receiving on such property. The various reclamations on the eastern and western foreshore have seriously interfered with the drainage of the town. The recent decision of the High Court regarding the Worlee pumping station has placed the Municipality in a very awkward position. No one knows better than the Hon. Col. Kennedy himself that several important works—take, for instance, the Sonapore drain—which have been shelved, will have to be taken in hand by the new Corporation, and considering that the various Government resolutions with which the Municipality has been politely favoured under his own hand will necessitate an expenditure of over half a million sterling, with all deference to the hon. mover of the bill, I cannot help expressing surprise that he, of all others, should propose any measure tending to deprive the Municipality of its legitimate income.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Your Excellency,—It seems to me that, notwithstanding what the Hon. Mr. Narayen has urged, the compromise proposed in the amendment is a fair one, considering all the circumstances of the case. With regard to what the hon. mover of the amendment has said, I may say that on a previous occasion I took an opportunity of correcting a misapprehension which he had fallen into with respect to what I said upon the question of municipal taxation of Government property. I said then, and I may repeat it again, that I considered that the reversion of this property would remain with Government, but not the freehold, as the Hon. Colonel Kennedy appears to think I said; and I also stated then that it appeared to me that it was competent for this Council not only to subject the property of the Port Trust to municipal taxation but also the direct property of Government. I shall not go over all that ground again, and I will only add that the liability of Trust property of this description to be taxed for municipal purposes appears to have been already recognised by the Government of India in the case of Calcutta. I see in page 2 of the Administration Report of the Calcutta Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, that there is an allusion to the question of the relations which should prevail between the Municipality and the Port Trust, and it is mentioned that the Trustees are to have jurisdiction over the Strand Bank subject to the condition of payment of the same rates which were paid upon Government property in Calcutta. Now, if the Port Trust in Bombay stood upon the same footing financially as the Port Trust in Calcutta, I would support the Hon. Mr. Narayen's opposition to the amendment, and his claim that the Trust property should be assessed fully by the Municipality; but it appears to me that there is a great money difficulty, and that this is a case in which concessions might very advantageously be yielded by both sides. The sum now proposed to be paid is two-thirds of the amount which, according to the Hon. Mr. Narayen's calculation, should be recovered by the Municipality if the whole of the property were subjected to municipal taxation; and I think that that is a fair offer, considering, as I have said, the circumstances of the case. I have not had an opportunity yet of reading Mr. Pedder's memorandum, which unfortunately was only circulated to the members of Council when they came into this room to-day, so that it is impossible for us to go through the arguments which he may have used; but upon general principles I think the amendment embodies a fair compromise, and I shall give it my support. With regard to one of the observations which were made by the Hon. Mr. Narayen regarding tolls upon the roads which are to be made over at some period or other to the Municipality, I may say that no toll can be levied upon a public thoroughfare, and therefore, no matter what tolls may be levied upon the roads at present, these tolls, when the roads are given over to the Municipality, must *ex necessitate* cease to be levied. I do not think that the argument used by the Hon. Mr. Narayen regarding certain misfeasances of the Municipality in some parts of the island has much force, as it can only be a warning to the Municipality to have no misfeasances in the properties which they may take over from the Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers in agreeing with the Hon. Colonel Kennedy and the Hon. the Advocate-General said: The Hon. Mr. Scoble has observed that the cause of the necessity for a compromise is the impecuniosity of the Port Trust as well as the Municipality, and after what has now fallen from some hon. members, I think we have a fair specimen of what the Municipality would proceed to do if it got full power over the property of the Port Trust. It appears from what has fallen from the Hon. Colonel Kennedy that two or three days ago Mr. Pedder agreed to accept Rs. 50,000 as a fair compromise, and now he has suddenly raised his figure to double that amount——

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—I only said that I understood Mr. Pedder to agree that this was a fair compromise.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Mr. Pedder told me yesterday that he agreed to no compromise whatever.

His Excellency the Presidency—This is an extremely complicated matter, and I think Mr. Pedder might very easily reconsider what he said on Friday.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—That is the reason why why I desired to make the explanation to the Hon. Mr. Rogers. I did not say that Mr. Pedder absolutely and definitely said he accepted the compromise; but he told me that if he did not settle the thing in his mind before Monday he would let me know. This he said before witnesses, and up to this hour he has not given me personally any intimation of having changed his opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—At all events, there is no reason whatever why the Port Trust and the Municipality should not come to a compromise. The Hon. Mr. Narayen suggested that in consequence of troops being allowed to land at Carnac Bunder it would involve the Municipality in an expense of about four lakhs of rupees, since the night-soil depot would have to be removed; but he must be aware that the landing of troops can have nothing to do with this state of things, because the removal of the night soil depot has been already desired on the ground that it is a public nuisance.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I should have been inclined to accept the compromise if it had not been clogged with the condition that the Municipality must for that sum repair and light the roads. Rs. 50,000 will have to be spent in observing that condition alone, and I feel compelled to oppose the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft made a few remarks, in which he was understood to approve of the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy said—I am glad to note that the Hon. Col. Kennedy has, upon further consideration, seen fit to withdraw the motion for the exemption of the Port Trust properties from municipal taxation, of which he had given notice. I could see neither any principle of justice, nor any motive of expediency, in the proposal to exempt the Port Trust from its share of municipal taxation. I think it is a very well to advocate the exemption on the ground that it favours trade and therefore conduces to the good of the community, and that it is not strictly a tax, for the general public in one shape pays that which it receives back in another. This argument would cut both ways. If the general public is the payer as well as the recipient of the tax, then nobody is injured. Why then resist the imposition of the tax? So far as I can see, the framers of this Act have taken the Calcutta Port Trust Act as their model: but the hon mover of this bill has been advising a departure from that model, in asking us to exempt the Trust properties from municipal rates. No such immunity as was at first claimed by the Hon Col. Kennedy for the Port Trust here has been extended to the Port Trust at Calcutta; nor yet has any such concession been made there as he now proposes in his amendment. The administration report of the Commissioners of the Trust there clearly shows that they contribute their quota towards the municipal expenditure of that city like other owners of private property. The Municipal Commissioner is under the obligation of treating the Trustees like other owners of property here, and if the Colaba or Love Land Company have to pay municipal rates, why should the Trustees, in whom the Port Trust is to be vested, not be liable according to the rateable value of *their* property? We make these concessions and numbers of others constitute all municipal rates, although the roads on their estates are neither lighted nor looked after by the Municipality. The bulk of the property now to be vested in Trustees used to pay all municipal rates according to the assessed valuation when in the hands of the Elphinstone Company, and the hon. mover of this amendment has not shown any sufficient reason why the Trustees should not continue to pay the rates as heretofore. Does the right to the concession now proposed arise from the fact that the property temporarily passed into the hands of Government from the Elphinstone Company? The present amendment makes it compulsory upon the Municipality to undertake and perform certain services as an indispensable condition of their recovering the taxes from the Port Trust property. This argument, which may be well characterized as proceeding on the principle of payment by results, is very plausible indeed; but if it were once admitted, the municipal revenue would fall by at least fifty per cent. The principle involved in the levying of taxes upon districts not served by the Municipality with lights, road repair, and the like conveniences and comforts, was discussed recently during the progress of the Municipal Bill through this Council; and the sense of the Council has decided that there is no injustice in making those districts contribute; with what justice then can we tax the poor population of these districts if we deal upon a different principle with the Port Trust? I would submit, for your Excellency's consideration, that sufficient grounds have not been shown to us to depart from the practice which obtains at Calcutta. We are asked by this amendment first to make up a lump sum payable by the Port Trust to the Municipality, and that sum again is less than the proper amount. We are asked next to recognise the principle of specific service for the general taxes, and to make such service compulsory upon the Municipality. We are asked to fix an amount which shall be irrespective of the rise or fall in the assessable value of the present property; but the amount we are asked to fix is to cover any other or further properties which the Trustees may acquire, as they are authorised to do by this bill. We are indeed asked to make such acquired properties free from rates which they would be paying before their acquisition by the Trustees—thus causing additional tax to the Municipality.

His Excellency the President—During the Hon. Mr. Narayen's observations one point which occurred to me was this. The compromise now proposed is defended, as I understand the arguments, almost entirely upon the one point, that the Trust would be insolvent if it were made to pay more than Rs. 50,000—that, in short, if Mr. Pedder's sum were adhered to, the whole arrangements proposed by this bill would be stopped. Taking that to be the correct view of the case, is it desirable, looking to the fact that the Elphinstone estate may improve greatly within a few years, that the sum of Rs 50,000 should stand as a fixed sum for all time without any limitation whatever? I doubt whether it is right that, no matter how the Port Trust may be improving, the sum to be received as assessment by the Municipality should be fixed for ever.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—This point was considered in committee, but Mr. Pedder himself was against the insertion of a limitation clause which would make the whole bill inoperative.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought that if the Trust became richer it would be competent for Government to step in and alter the terms with the Municipality.

His Excellency the President—Of course it is always open to this Council to amend any bill, but I think we must look at a bill as it stands and (as this amendment presents itself to me) we must look at the proposed compromise as something which, if agreed to, will stand for all time as much as the rest of the bill will.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Your Excellency has stated one of my objections to this amendment. I have heard that the Government of India have offered to advance to the Trust more than a million of money for the construction of docks, and if this loan is accepted and the docks completed the Trust see may find it to their advantage to acquire property in the neighbourhood of the docks, and though that property is my consequently increase in value, the Municipality will not be gainers.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—But, as I understand the amendment, it only refers to property vested in the Trust see under section 8, and not to property which may afterwards be acquired.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—The argument as to the increased value of property in consequence of the construction of docks, is met, I think, by the fact that if the Trustees sell any property that property would at once cease to be the property of the Trust and would come under municipal taxation.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Supposing we give the Port Trust ten years of peace and quietness? Will the Council have any objections to agree that Rs. 50,000 shall be paid to the Municipality for a period of ten years?

The Hon. Col Kennedy—I have no objections—in fact that was one of my propositions to Mr. Pedder.

The Hon. Mr. Rivett—I have always heard it put forward as a reason for acquiring the Elphinstone property that it would enable the Trustees to sell land in order to enable them to decrease their debt, while now we hear of the land going to be sold. I shall vote for the amendment.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—There is also a question of equity involved. Of the full amount of Rs. 70,000 a large portion would be in consequence of additional revenues raised from the bunders, such as the Custom-house Bunders property, which never yet has borne municipal taxation of any description. Yet these bunders might derive no benefit whatever from the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Rivett—In the Council discussions upon the Municipal Bill I opposed the principle of Government buildings being exempted from taxation, and I pointed out that at the present time the home Government were pledged to make all Government properties, including even barracks, subject to municipal rates. But notwithstanding these views it was agreed by the Council to exempt Government properties, and I would now ask upon what principle we are to exempt all other Government property but this Elphinstone estate, which really is Government property merely transferred to the Trustees for purposes of management? A compromise with the local Government may be made by the Municipality regarding all other Government lands, and I would ask, why the Port Trust property is to be made an exception? If this suggestion by the Hon Mr. Narayen is carried out, the port dues will have to be raised, and then we shall possibly see trade burdened to such an extent that our seatrade will be driven away. I would once more remind some hon. members of this Council that the interests of the mercantile community and those of the Port Trust are not antagonistic, because if trade falls off, property must decrease in value at the same time. I think all ought to accept this compromise, as being a liberal arrangement, instead of putting the Municipality into an antagonistic position with the Port Trust at the very outset of the Trust's career.

His Excellency the President—I think the Council will agree to let the Rs. 50,000 assessment apply for ten years to the property now held by the Trustees, and of course, if they acquire additional property within that time it will be understood that the full municipal rates must be paid upon that property so acquired.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—My impression is that it would be better to make this Rs 50,000 a lump sum for all property, whether vested in or acquired by them, for a period of ten years. If we do not agree to this many questions may be raised between the Municipality and the Port Trust which I for one would like to see stopped peremptorily for at least ten years.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy agreed with the Hon. the Advocate-General.

After some further discussion,

His Excellency moved that the amendment might be carried in the following shape:—

"And inasmuch as certain parts of the lands and property vested in the Trustees by the preceding section of this Act have heretofore been liable to be rated and taxed for the purposes of the Municipality of Bombay, there shall be paid for the term of ten years from and after the taking effect be payable to the said municipality of Bombay out of the revenues of the Trustees of the port of Bombay the annual sum of Rs. 50,000 in lieu of all municipal rates and taxes, except rates and taxes for the supply of water and halalcore service, and in consideration of such annual payment when and as soon as any roads and such parts have been duly levelled, paved, metalled, thoroughfares laid and sewered by the Trustees, to the Municipal Commissioner shall on being satisfied of the same declare such road or thoroughfare to be a public thoroughfare, and thereupon the said Municipality shall maintain and keep in repair and light and cleanse all such roads and thoroughfares, and shall also on requisition by the Trustees maintain and keep in repair and light and cleanse the quay way of any wharf, dock, or pier vested in the Trustees under this Act in such and the same manner and with the same liabilities in respect thereof as if the said roads and public thoroughfares and places were vested in the Municipality of Bombay. Any dispute between the Municipal Comm

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(*Times*, Jan. 10.)

(Continued from Friday's *Gazette*.)

We have already expressed our opinion that the nephew carried the worship of the uncle's memory to the verge of superstition. He was, however, aware that there was a weak no less than a strong side to old Imperialism. He announced the coming, not of the Cæsarean, but of the Augustan age. The Second Empire brought not a sword but peace. In the mind of the French people the mere reappearance of the Eagle, the revival of the name of Napoleon, constituted a victory over allied Europe. The *Deux-Decembre* had avenged Waterloo. France had broken through the dynastic arrangements of 1815, and her ancient enemies had not a word to say against her achievement. This negative homage being paid to her vanity, France had no longer an interest in the disturbance of the common tranquillity. Questions about natural frontiers, about oppressed nationalities might, indeed, arise; but moral ascendency could now, perhaps, accomplish more than the edge of the sword. France would be no less true to her mission because she put off its fulfilment by violent means till she was convinced of the inefficiency of all other arguments. There was, at the outset, perfect harmony between the views of the French people and those of their new Sovereign with respect to foreign politics. There was faith in the undisputed, though pacific ascendency of the Empire over the council of nations—in the necessity for a revision of existing Treaties, for a remodelling of the map of Europe, for the emancipation of enslaved nations, for the protection of minor States, of those especially which had shown the greatest devotion to the cause of Imperial France and had been involved in its downfall; of States like Belgium, Denmark, and Saxony; of nations like Italy and Poland. Over and above these general French sympathies, the Emperor brought with him, as peculiar to himself, a genuine regard for England, our own estimate of the true bases of national greatness, our notions of a free commercial policy. It is not a little remarkable that the first enterprise of real magnitude in which France was engaged, after panting for so many years to avenge Waterloo, should have been planned in concert with the very country upon which vengeance for that defeat was to be mainly wreaked. Yet the Crimean War of 1854 was waged not only in obedience to what the majority of the French people were inclined to consider as English views, but also in subservience to what they regarded as English interests. It was the Emperor's own war, and Napoleon only brought it to a sudden end when we refused to mix up with the original quarrel those French schemes about Poland and the Rhine in which he found it difficult to withstand his people's aspirations. Against the same rock were wrecked, in later times, 1864, all hopes of a cordial co-operation of the two great Western powers in behalf of invaded Denmark. As to the immediate relations between two nations, there is no doubt that against the half-smothered animosities of French Chauvinism nothing availed us so much as the Experor's stout determination, not only not to be driven into hostilities, but to strengthen the bonds of amity with us at any price. Neither the vapouring and blustering of the Press nor the famous address of the Colonels were able to shake the Emperor's determination to maintain the cordial understanding between the two countries; and the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty and the abolition of passports in favour of English travellers must be traced to his sole initiative.

Equally sincere and unbounded was the Emperor's sympathy with the land which had witnessed his earliest exploits—Italy; and he never, perhaps, spoke more in earnest, never did greater justice to the generosity of his impulses, than when in 1859, calling upon the Italians to be men, he offered his help to free their country from the Alps to the Adriatic. The scheme of the Unity of the Peninsula did not, indeed, appear practicable to him any more than to some of the wisest and noblest Italian Liberals; and he, doubtless, believed that the independence of Italy, although it might imply the complete severance of that country from Austria, need not therefore exclude some bond of alliance between the free nation and its deliverer—a bond of alliance which might easily have been strengthened into a compact of indirect allegiance. In all this, however, the welfare of Italy, as he understood it, was the object nearest to the Emperor's heart, and, with a self-denial of which, in trying moments, he never failed to give evidence, and with respect to which his cold and deliberate nature stands forth in strong contrast with the wilful and headlong character of his uncle, he gave up his own opinions in deference to those of the Italians; he accepted "accomplished facts," and not only never willingly opposed the spread and growth of Italian nationality, but actually screened it from the attacks to which, in its helplessness, it would repeatedly have succumbed.

True, he extinguished the Roman Republic in 1849; he exacted the cession of Savoy and Nice in 1860; he accepted from Austria the temporary gift of Venetia in 1866, and he re-occupied Rome in 1867. All these, however, were not the spontaneous acts of the Emperor's own mind. He was influenced by what he considered due to French susceptibilities; to the claims of the Great Nation to her "natural frontiers;" to her jealousy of her immediate neighbours; to her assumption of paramount authority as universal arbitrator; finally, to her half-chivalrous, half-selfish pretensions as Eldest Daughter of the Church. By most of these considerations he was also and much more forcibly moved in the policy he pursued with respect to Germany. That the instinct of Union was at work across the Rhine as well as south of the Alps the Emperor was fully aware, and he was also convinced that what the German nation firmly and unanimously willed it was not in the power of French jealousy to gainsay. He had been somewhat awed by the attitude of Germany, both in the full tide of his success after Silferino and in the furtherance of his designs in behalf of Poland and Denmark. It was not by opposing German Union, but by taking advantage of German disunion, that the Emperor hoped to secure the command. When the Germans had torn each other to pieces, when the victor lay on the battle-field as exhausted as the vanquished, to snatch from their grasp that Rhenish frontier which would free France from all uneasiness in that quarter, would prove, as the Emperor conceived, no more impracticable an undertaking than it had been to rectify the border-line on the Italian side. The conditions which were peremptorily laid down at Plombières need hardly be as much as hinted at Biarritz. In Italy it was the help of France that was solicited. In Germany all that was required of her was neutrality. Mere looking on would do as much for her in the second case as stout fighting had done in the first. In all these calculations the Emperor relied on "the irresistible logic of events." But events were too quick for him. Germany achieved her unity in 1866; and France came in too late to claim her share of the spoil.

Before Sadowa and Nikolsburg the Emperor's European policy appeared faultless in the eyes of the vast majority of the French people. But the first check naturally prompted a review of its course from the outset, and encouraged that criticism which is always extremely easy after the event. The main difficulty for the Emperor lay between conceding too much or too little to the warlike and domineering spirit of the French nation. The French had hailed with satisfaction the Bordeaux announcement of October, 1852, that "the Empire was peace;" but they were no less delighted with the subsequent assurance that "not a gun should be fired in Europe without the assent of the Tuileries." France had no objection that "the universe should be tranquil," but only on condition that "she herself should be contented." The Third Napoleon was called upon to exercise by mere moral ascendency that sway over the European councils which the First failed to establish by might of arms; and for many years there is no doubt that he acquitted himself of the task with unparalleled success. But he pressed that success beyond its due limits; he fretted himself about Congresses and Conferences, the only object or result of which was to be the enhancement of his own importance. There is no doubt that he suffered the notion that it was at all times necessary to busy and, so to say, to amuse the French people to gain too strong a hold upon his fancy. The scheme of diverting public attention from domestic affairs by distant expeditions to China, Japan, Syria, and, finally, to Mexico, had little to recommend it or the score of originality. The rulers who preceded Napoleon III. had found a vent for the superfluous activity of French enterprise in Algeria, and it was only unfortunate that the gradual pacification of that colony should have deprived the Second Empire of a convenient safety valve so near home. Most of the Emperor's Quixotic undertakings beyond sea proved, as was to be expected, barren of results, but one, as might have been feared, turned out fatal. The project of a Mexican Empire, the scheme of the exaltation of the Latin races on the American continent, would have been sheer failures, even if the Emperor's belief that the breach in the United States was incurable had been correct; for a European Power has little chance of obtaining a footing anywhere across the Atlantic, except as a tool in the hands of some of the native factions, and these turn out mere quicksands under those who would build upon them. But the result of the Mexican experiment was not brought even to this test. The Americans recovered sufficient strength to make a stand for the Monroe doctrine; and France had to back out of her Mexican position with a hurry in which her very dignity was not consulted.

Independently of success, however, it may be fairly admitted that the general tendency of the Emperor's foreign policy was moderate and pacific; but it would not be equally easy to clear it altogether from the charge of disingenuousness and irresolution. The Emperor's diplomacy was unlike that of any other man. No Sovereign ever came to the Throne with so large a crowd of ready-made agents and advisers; none attained power by so long a series of underhand manœuvres. Louis Napoleon had been for half his life a conspirator. Necessity, no less than habit, made him a plotter on the Throne. Bent upon bringing into his hands all legislative and executive authority, upon exacting from all and each of his subordinates the fullest responsibility to himself alone, the Emperor had, properly speaking, no Ministers, but simply Heads of Departments, blind and passive tools to be taken up or cast off at his own pleasure. But, behind his responsible Cabinet, behind his acknowledged Council of State, there was always a little knot of more trusted and devoted instruments, chosen chiefly among the faithful followers of the Pretender's obscure fortunes, men upon whom, in the gloomy isolation of absolute power, he must needs rely for his knowledge of that public opinion to which he denied all free utterance, and among whom he must seek such executors of his will as would rather guess than question his motives—men who would allow him all the merit of success, and take upon themselves all the blame of miscarriage; men between whom and himself there must be such a bond of freemasonry as to give them the intimate consciousness of their employer's unfailing support, even under the cloud of his affected displeasure or the storm of his formal disavowal. It was in obedience to these necessities, created no less by the origin than by the nature of his government, that the Emperor, in his relations with foreign States, was frequently induced to give preference to indirect and clandestine negotiation; to intrust to extra official agents messages unmeet for the conveyance of regularly accredited Envoys; to reserve for unwitnessed interviews the transaction of affairs of which no tangible document should be allowed to remain. Not satisfied with these not very dignified acts, which for some time established his credit for consummate dexterity, the Emperor also seemed to stake his reputation on a suddenness of action commensurate with his maturity of deliberation. He was perpetually taking the world by surprise. A Government ushered in, by a *coup d'etat*, was carried on by a succession of *coups de théâtre*. Whether a declaration of war as to be conveyed in a New Year's greeting to a foreign Ambassador, or peace to be announced in an after-dinner speech to a Provincial Magistrate; whether the revelation of the Imperial mind was to take the shape of a mysterious pamphlet, or whether his mind was to be intimated in a familiar letter—the aim as well as the result invariably was to give the Emperor's policy a "sensational" character. "The Emperor," as his flatterers observed, "allows himself no rest." Perpetual activity and almost actual ubiquity seemed to be as indisputable attributes of an Imperial Providence as omniscience and omnipotence. Wherever the Emperor might go he must be in pursuit of some hidden object; his simplest act must proceed from some far-fetched motive. A morbid expectation was created to which it daily became more difficult to minister. The Emperor's speech and his silence were invested with an equally awful significance. Such overweening assumption must, however, be borne out by deeds of corresponding magnitude. The mere *prestige* of moral ascendency is soon brought to the test of material success. The world grew tired of all that solemn emphasis and oracular ambiguity. It looked for the results of all that profound statescraft, and saw it foiled by Cavour's superior cunning; thwarted by Bismarck's steadier resolve; it saw it wrecked against the Pope's passive obstinacy; it saw it everywhere frustrated by the combination of unforeseen circumstances, by a series of irresistible catastrophes. It heard it acknowledging the force of a fatal necessity by alluding to the presence of dark spots on the horizon. And it was, be it observed, not so much to error of judgment as to infirmity of purpose that the repeated failures of the Emperor were imputed. Hesitation and inconsistency were the bane of his political conduct. He would have been equally powerful to create a United or a Federal Italy. He might as easily have upheld as pulled down the Papacy. He might have checked all Germany in the Danish war of 1864. He might have backed one-half of it against the other half during the seven weeks' campaign of 1866. He might have done much less in Mexico, or he could have gone much greater lengths against the United States. His fault consisted in an excess of caution and circumspection. He seemed everywhere to arrive one day too late, and only to make up his mind when he had missed his opportunity. His Ministers were twitted in the Legislature by emboldened opponents, who asserted that "there was not one fault left for the Imperial Government to commit," and thus challenged them, as it were, to remain in office without a vital change in their policy. Two courses were open to the Emperor Napoleon after Sadowa—to take up by brute force what he had lost by unsuccessful manœuvre, or else to acquiesce in the inevitable, to put a cheerful countenance on a losing game, and even to claim credit for a consummation which he had been unable to prevent. For nearly two years the Emperor wavered between the two resolutions. To rush into war before Nikolsburg or after Prague was declared to be impossible, owing to the unreadiness of the French Military forces. Yet to accept and even to applaud the rise of a rival nation close on the Rhine frontier, especially after all that had been said about territorial compensations, natural boundaries, and popular aspirations, was, perhaps, to inflict too sore a wound on French susceptibilities. Hence there began that tentative, faltering, fidgeting policy; those abortive negotiations at Berlin, at the Hague, at Munich, at Vienna; those mysterious journeys and ominous interviews, which at first bewildered and dismayed, and at last half-amused, half-wearied Europe. At Paris and at Lille, the Emperor talked of peace. At Luxemburg, Salzburg, Copenhagen, he sought allies and nursed pretexts for war. Unequal to single-handed action, France affected to look for confederates. The real object was, if not to win partisans, at least to gain time; but both purposes were defeated. France revealed her unprepared condition at the same time that she widened and completed her isolation.

War, except on the most hazardous conditions, was clearly out of the question. Could, then, the Emperor resolve on peace? Peace he could certainly have with the world if he could only have it with France. The Emperor Napoleon was not cast in the mould of heroic conquerors. He was cold, cautious, even to the extreme of moral timidity. He had no love for war, at least for war's sake and on a large scale. He had a great respect for "the odds" in any game. He never would launch France on an equal duel with Germany. The difficulty lay in preventing France from dragging him into such a war against his better judgment. All his sayings and doings since S[illegible] had but one object—to humour, to soothe, to [illegible]re French opinion. Faith in his infallibility [illegible]nceived, was shaken in others as well as [illegible]self; that his wonted good fortune had t[illegible] extent forsaken him, that black spots we[illegible]ging in the horizon, he had himself deemed [illegible]necessary to avow. It was now important for hi[illegible] allay the apprehensions he had himself created, to re[illegible]tore the confidence which his words had undermined as much as his deeds.

The real question, however, lay in the estimate the Emperor could arrive at with respect to the state of public opinion. He had lived for many years away from the Throne; he was a man of the world, a cool, shrewd observer, and might form a correct judgment of whatever came before his eyes. But for the last twenty years he was labouring under the "curse of Kings." He had deprived France of free utterance. He must either take her at a rude guess or see her through the medium of that cumbrous scaffolding of official administration which he had reared between himself and the nation instead of the regular edifice of a responsible Government. Besides the France he had studied in the writings of M. Thiers, or in the *Mémorial de Sainte Helene*, or that he had contemplated through the bars of his prison windows at Ham, he only knew the France which Messrs. Demorny, Persigny or, at the utmost, Messrs. Bilault and Rouher chose to describe to him; a France more Imperialist than the Emperor, more illiberal than the *Deux Decembre*. The only safety out of his embarrassing position could be found in his abdicating absolute power. Atonement for the errors of the past could best be made by relinquishing undivided responsibility for the future. To make up to the nation for its somewhat tarnished glory abroad it was before all things advisable to restore its liberties at home. His first movement upon having to acknowledge "the force of irresistible circumstances" was to throw himself upon his people. The first result of the disaster of July, 1866, was the letter of January, 1867.

Between the "Elected of December," however, and the millions of his electors there was a conditional, though an irrevocable, compact. The French nation—or, at least, that part of it which constituted a majority resulting from the experiment of universal suffrage—had accepted its ruler on his own terms. The alternative lay between order and freedom, and he said "Order at all events; Freedom whenever it might be." As a President and as an Emperor, Napoleon always deemed the perfection of government to lie in the combination both of legislative and executive power in the same hand. His notions of a Constitution were those of the Consulate and the First Empire, and he seemed to forget that the concentration of all power in one hand had only been deemed advisable by the First Napoleon when he aspired to grasp France as a sword, and that the system had broken down, by confession of its original inventor, towards the close of his reign. With a new Empire which was to be "Peace" there was no longer a necessity for the same strong military organization, and liberty should, therefore, have been compatible with it. But the tendency of the people, like that of their ruler, at the time was towards energetic repression. Society had to be saved. War to the bitter end was to be waged—not against foreign enemies, but against domestic parties. Even for such a war a Dictatorship was found indispensible. The State was constituted in the shape of a pyramid, with nothing between the electing masses at the base and the elected autocrat at the point. Yet something like regret and misgiving seemed at times to assail the sovereign in the awful solitude of his elevation. It was not for his own sake, not from personal ambition, he hinted, that so unbounded a power had been placed in his hands. He held it simply on trust. The people's liberties were only in abeyance. Indeed, a show was made now and then of slackening the reins of Government. Imperialism was described as by its nature progressive. It was considered as a temporary structure—a means to an end; the application of force to the establishment of legal authority. When the end was attained, when order could be pronounced quite safe, the superstructure should be removed, and the "crowning of the edifice" would follow.

(To be continued.)

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.
The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ..2½ " " } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 21 " " ..3 " " }
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.
BOMBAY. | MADRAS.
KURRACHEE. | AGRA.
LAHORE. | SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.
EDINBURGH.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited,) or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.
FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE; under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.
ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

INSURANCES.
SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to ⅛ (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices in the most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. — William Forbes Skene, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. — W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors are much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

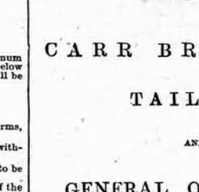
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,
HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.
Bombay, 13th January 1873.

'DESCHAMPS & CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS IN THE OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
NEXT TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
THEY have on hand a great variety of their Furniture expressly made for this climates Drawing-room, Sitting-room, and Boudoir Furniture. All description of Sofas and Couches, Tête-a-tête, Vis-a-vis and Ottomans, and a great variety of comfortable and elegant Easy Chairs, fancy and light Chairs.
Round Tables, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa and Occasional Tables, Corner Shelves, Etageries, and Teapoys with or without marble tops.
Davenports, Card and Chess Tables, Canterburies, Music Racks and Stands, Revolving Piano Stools, Portfolios, Work Tables, Flower Stands, and Drawing-room Writing Tables.
D. & Co. make Furniture for Churches, of which they have a variety of designs. St. George's Cathedral, Madras, was furnished by them; also a number of Churches in that Presidency.
They have designs of Furniture for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and Offices, and Camp Furniture, which will be sent on application with estimate.
Dining-room Tables, Sideboards, and Dinner Waggons, Chairs and Arm-chairs, diamond-caned; also Folding Camp Tables and Chairs.
Furniture for the Bed-room and Dining-room. Cots with or without springs, Dressing Tables, Wash-hand Stands with one or two Basins and marble tops, Almirahs with Shelves, also with Dress Pegs, Chest of Drawers in two parts, Toilet and Cheval Glasses.
Billiard Tables, with Slate tops, India-rubber cushions, scroll legs, &c., &c.
D. & Co. have always on hand spare materials for repairing Billiards; also Pools, Pyramid Balls, Cue Rest, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Se's, Club and Cavendish patterns, specially made for India.
An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 270 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application without charge.
D. & Co.'s well known Punkahs, in general use in Southern India, are constructed in various ornamental patterns, and are most efficient in cooling rooms.
The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Poona, make them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.
Bombay, January 1873.

NOTICES.
CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
17, CHURCH STREET,
BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRMS:
C. W. CARR & Co.....Calcutta.
CARR & SON.....Conduit Street, London.

DENGUE.
Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE
is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.
SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.
THE POWDER .....per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE ,, ,, 2-8 & ,, 4-8
D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.
JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES.
WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.
SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT.....Rs. 22
,, ,, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT. ,, 25
,, OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, ,, 25
Patent Lever.....
,, HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar..... ,, 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to..... ,, 300
OFFICE CLOCKS ..... ,, 25
MARBLE CLOCKS .....from Rs. 50 to ,, 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES .....from Rs. 13 to 600
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
No. 3, Hornby Row.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.
The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—
No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.
All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.
AGENCIES.
Poona..... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat..... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ..... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways having to collect articles of Newspapers, fragments of Pamphlets, Autographs, &c., &c.
The ALBUM has an Index at the commencement for reference, and contains about 145 pages on one or both sides of a special kind of Cartridge paper, that a document can be easily inserted by simply wetting it slightly beforehand.
A strong pair of Scissors is fixed in the inside of the cover for cutting out Extracts, &c.
Price .....Rs. 10.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.
KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to
FARNHAM & Co.
No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.
HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
JEWELLERY.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for portraits ..... 60 to 250
,, elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c. ..... 70 to 200
,, handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c. ..... 200 to 1,200
,, of hair, neatly mounted in Gold ..... 20 to 70
,, silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite ..... 10 to 45
Brooches, pin in Gold, for morning wear ..... 25 to 110
Brooches, for dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable ..... 40 to 1,000
,, for miniatures, revolving (also with Cameo on one side) ..... 40 to 110
,, exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos ..... 50 to 180
,, of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes ..... 50 to 100
,, Mourning, Black enamelled, with appropriate emblems ..... 40 to 80
Earrings, all Gold, for daily wear, the fashionable shape ..... 14 to 80
Lockets and Pendants, plain or engraved gold, for 1, 2, or more portraits, of beautiful devices ..... 10 to 100
TIGER-CLAW JEWELLERY.
H. and Co. have in stock a variety of these quaint ornaments, now rapidly gaining ground in the public favour. They can either supply Claws, or mount those furnished to them—as Brooches, Rs. 20 to 80; Bracelets, Rs. 100 to 200; Earrings, Rs. 32 to 50; Necklets, Rs. 8 to 250; Vinaigrettes, Rs. 30 to 90; Charms, Rs. 20 to 50; Scarf Pins and Rings, Rs. 25 to 50. Sketches will be furnished on application.
MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.
COMMUNION SERVICES.
HAMILTON & Co.,
In Ordinary.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which will meet with attention:—
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and Mclnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.
ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of